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the *Urfaust*, the *Fragment*, and the completed First Part; they are followed on the next page by a short survey of the most important external differences of the three versions.

Pages 474-500 deal principally with the preparations for the first representation of the First Part of *Faust* at Weimar, and it is in this connection that the marginal notes in the 'Soufflirbuch' and the two choruses referred to above are published. The Weimar Soufflirbuch, Gräf explains, is a manuscript copy of the 'Bühnen-Einrichtung,' devised by Klingemann for the first actual performance of the First Part of *Faust* on the stage, which memorable event had occurred at Braunschweig in the beginning of 1829. It was purchased by the manager of the Weimar Theatre together with the music belonging to it in view of the intended performance. The text of the book was carefully looked through by Riemer, perhaps in connection with Durand and Eckermann, and then submitted to Goethe, who only gave his opinion on some mooted points and for the rest, as he expressed it elsewhere, was 'passiv, um nicht zu sagen leidend.' The music was passed on by Eberwein who, finding it too meagre, was called upon to compose some himself. Goethe was satisfied with the final result of his efforts, promised him some additions and in consequence sent him the two new choruses, the text of which has only been preserved in Eberwein's partition. The first is a chorus of spirits beginning *allegro* after l. 1740, 'Blut ist ein ganz besondrer Saft.'

'Und er wird schreiben?
Ja, er wird schreiben.
Er wird nicht schreiben.
Nicht! nein, nein!
Er schreibt! er schreibt!
Und zwar mit ganz besonderm Saft.'

The other chorus is a chorus of angels which begins *andante dolce* after the voice 'Ist gerettet,' and is preceded by other music announcing 'die grauen volle Handlung des weltlichen Gerichts.'

'Im Wolkenschoos gebettet,
Im Wolkenschoos gebettet.
Heran! Heran!
In Engelsarmen
Entsühnt zu erwarmen,
Find' Erbarmen,
Erbarmen, Erbarmen.'

Not only Klingemann's direction 'sinkt ster-

bend nieder,' but also Margaret's last exclamation 'Heinrich! Heinrich!' is crossed out in the Soufflirbuch, so that the chorus closes the tragedy. (That this does not imply that Margaret escapes the supreme penalty on earth will perhaps be shown on another occasion).

Pages 503 f. Gräf proves the fictitious character of an interview Alexander Dumas the Father claims to have had with Goethe in summer, 1829.

Pages 526 f. A passage from Riemer, *Mittheilungen über Goethe*. Berlin, 1841, vol. i, p. 346, not recorded among the 'Conversations,' makes it probable that the Mothers found in Plutarch's Moral Writings have hovered in Goethe's mind ever since he read of them in Karlsbad in 1811.

It is difficult to resist the temptation of continuing these extracts, but this review must close. There is a great number of works and commentaries which are full of subjective statements concerning *Faust*, many of them quite valuable, but there is no greater storehouse of objective facts bearing upon the growth of the poem and, it may be added, furnishing more new touches towards the picture of the poet himself than the book under discussion, and, although the information it gives is disconnected, the reader never misses an experienced and trusty hand which cautiously guides him through the labyrinth of details.

A. GERBER.

Jena.

Thackeray in the United States, 1852-3, 1855-6. Including a record of a variety of Thackerayana. By JAMES GRANT WILSON. With six score illustrations. And a bibliography, by FREDERICK S. DICKSON. 2 Vols., 6½ x 9½, pp. xviii + 372, and x + 403. \$10, net. Dodd, Mead and Company. New York. MDCCCIV.

In the *Century Magazine*, for December, 1901 (vol. 63, pp. 221-237), appeared an article by J. G. Wilson, entitled "Thackeray in the United States. The First Visit;" and in January, 1902, the same periodical (vol. 63, pp. 334-354) contained "The Second Visit." Out of, or about, these two brief accounts have grown the two volumes

under review,—probably the most remarkable and valuable single contribution yet made to the literary and personal history of Thackeray. Not that the work contains much that is new (for most of the materials therein have appeared in one or another form), nor that it is arranged and presented in a new light (for the compilation is especially faulty in its hurried and frequent incoherencies); but the immensely rich and various experiences of which the book is composed, collected by one who knew Thackeray and his friends personally, makes it, out of comparison, the fullest Thackeray store-house thus far in print. A glance at the mere external features of the contents of the two handsome volumes under consideration will convince one of the comprehensiveness, as well as the character, of their collected materials.

There are seven main divisions of the book, although, so far as the text is concerned, there are no clear reasons why the partitions are made, inasmuch as the contents of the various portions are drawn from similar (and often identical) materials, and thrown together with little regard to analysis and order. A partial exception should be made of "The First Visit (November, 1852–April, 1853)" and "The Second Visit (October, 1855–April, 1856)," comprising the bulk of the first volume; for the natural distinctions of time and place (itinerary) separate these and form in each the essential unifying elements. As indicated by the titles, these two sections give an account of Thackeray's two lecture tours in the United States, covering a period from the time he first conceived the idea of coming to America until his final return to England. The author with admirable taste leaves the narrative largely to letters, diaries, newspaper and magazine criticisms of Thackeray's visits and lectures, accounts of dinners and smokers and balls, told by Thackeray and others, and reminiscences gathered by the editor, for his purpose, from every available quarter where Thackeray was known and entertained. These two parts form the most complete, connected personal history of Thackeray in the United States yet collected for publication.

The third division, "Letters to American Friends, and *The Virginians*," differs little in character from the first two parts, the correspondence, anecdotes, and criticisms simply relate to Thackeray after his return to England, the

materials being largely an overflow from the "First Visit" and "Second Visit." And, indeed, the same may be said of the fourth, and last, division of the text proper, "Thackerayana." As already suggested, the sections of this book are largely arbitrary, the materials of one part readily lending themselves to any other without marring the context. The very unconventional, orderless nature of the book is probably its greatest charm, as by it we are enabled to get so much nearer to Thackeray, the chief object, than we would through the ordinary third-personed biography, in which almost everything appears except the personality of the subject of the sketch.

The "Illustrations" are, of course, of universal interest, some of which are reproduced here for the first time from the originals. The title-page lays claim to 'six score illustrations.' There are in fact no fewer than 132 (91 in volume I, 41 in volume II), of which 50 are full-page, and 32 are illustrations in the text. Of all these, twenty-two are copies of portraits and busts of Thackeray, including four by Laurence, one by Stone, the Johnson etching, the Devile bust (1822), the Count D'Orsay portrait (1848), the Boehm full-length statuette (1860), the Marochetti-Ford bust (Westminster Abbey), the Edwards (London) full-length photograph, the Alman (New York) photograph (1856), and Thackeray's last photograph, presented to Bayard Taylor by Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie, after Thackeray's death. The three photographs just mentioned, together with that Laurence portrait of the great novelist reading a paper held near the face, are probably the best likenesses of Thackeray ever made. It is needless to add that the collection of copies of Thackeray portraits contained in these two volumes is the greatest yet published. Fifty-three of the illustrations in Mr. Wilson's book are sketches from Thackeray's pencil, ranging from the Lord's Prayer on a three-penny piece to a full-page drawing. Among the other illustrations is a fac-simile cover of *The Virginians*, also one of the title-page of the first (American) edition of *The Yellowplush Correspondence* (1838).

The "Index" (II, 207–222) is, with a single exception to be noted, made up wholly of page references to names and places, with no attempt at analysis. On cursory examination it appears of little value to the reader, but when one gets

down to "Thackeray," one finds a remarkably lucid, concise and inclusive index to the essential features of the two volumes. A few examples, taken at random, will suffice to give a clear idea of this part of the book :

"Thackeray, W. M.,—quoted, I, 1 ; his lectures, 2 ; his age and manuscripts, 3 ; note to Doyle, 4 ; first lecture, 5, 6 ; . . . Bryant's tribute, 24 ; . . . Yonkers lecture, 41 ; visits Irving, 42 ; . . . In Savannah, 142 ; . . . praises Cooper, II, 16 ; . . . original Colonel Newcome, 92 ; etc."

From this short extract it will be seen that a synopsis of the text is made, not alphabetically, but page by page. At first this arrangement would seem to be not the best possible, but on a more careful examination its advantage appears in the chronological development of Thackeray's itinerary in the United States, followed by a similar trend of criticism, appreciations, after-dinner speeches, and so on. A separate place in the Index is devoted to an alphabetical list of those to whom Thackeray addressed letters referred to in the book ; and still another to the Ballads and Poems of Thackeray quoted or mentioned in the text. So that, everything considered, the Index must be pronounced an excellent one.

There still remains to be mentioned the "Bibliography," the compilation of Mr. Frederick S. Dickson, who, probably, has made the most complete Thackeray bibliography in existence. Leaving to one side Mr. Dickson's compilation, the most extensive Thackeray bibliography is that of Mr. Anderson, appended to Merivale and Marzial's *Life of Thackeray*, in the "Great Writers Series." This cites 71 books referring to Thackeray, and 202 European and American periodicals. The immense bibliography printed in *Thackeray in the United States* (II, 225-403) is primarily intended to cover American publications alone, but it includes some volumes originally published in England and afterwards re-issued with new title-page in the United States ; also, such editions of Thackeray's works as have been published as 'English Editions' but set up in the United States. In a brief introduction to the Bibliography here reviewed, Mr. Dickson makes the modest announcement that 'the compiler of this bibliography makes no pretence of complete-

ness for his work, . . . nor does he lay claim to inerrancy. He has simply done his best to make his work both complete and accurate.' As a matter of fact it is the most accurate piece of work of its kind one has yet seen. It represents three classes of publications, in some instances overlapping :

a. *The writings of Thackeray published in the United States.* This division comprises 301 titles, ranging all the way in importance from the mere extract or sketch quoted in some magazine article about Thackeray, to a set of his complete works. In the latter instance, of course, the separate volumes are not listed as distinct publications, but the complete set counts for but one in the grand total.

b. *Thackerayana.* This includes all book references to Thackeray, published in America, known to the compiler, encyclopaedic and dictionary articles, whole books devoted to Thackeray, as well as simple mention of Thackeray in books of general literature and history. When needful, the compiler offers his opinion of the value of the reference. Under this head there are 218 titles.

c. *Periodicals.* Mr. Dickson makes out 1462 of these, but by actual count there are 1515 periodical citations, a most appalling array. It should be remembered, too, that this list is confined to American periodicals alone ! In practically every instance the date, volume, and page of the reference are given.

There is but a single criticism to this overwhelming compilation of titles, authors and editions : it should have been made a Thackeray Bibliography, rather than a Thackeray-in-the-United-States Bibliography, notwithstanding the title of the book to which it is appended. There has never been a better opportunity for a 'complete' Thackeray bibliography, and none so capable of compiling it as Mr. Dickson.

In this connection should be mentioned the accounts given in the text (II, 93-126) of the American editions of Thackeray's works, also of first editions, original manuscripts, and other collections of Thackerayana, notably, those of Messrs. Halsey, Hoyt, Morgan, Read, Smith, and Trowbridge, of New York City, and those of the Drexel Institute, Mr. Frederick S. Dickson, and Major W. H. Lambert, of Philadelphia. The last

named, to whom Mr. Wilson dedicates his book, has, probably, the greatest collection of Thackerayana in existence.

As a general criticism on *Thackeray in the United States*, in addition to the one of hurried compilation and composition, already mentioned, one might suggest the numerous repetitions and redundancies. Paradoxical as it may seem, this fault is probably due to the thorough acquaintance of the author with his materials, linked with the law of associated ideas. In relating a series of incidents in which an episode is associated with a particular person, any recurrence of the same name at once starts a train of ideas in the memory of the author, inevitably leading up to, and the re-telling of, the old story, the repetitions in some cases amounting to four or five in the course of the book. A few citations will make the stricture apparent: Thackeray's dislike of Sydney Smith (I, 74) recalls to our author the remark of the second Duke of Wellington who also had an aversion for Sydney, 'for he was noisy, tyrannical and vulgar.' Later, in the same volume (p. 239), Sydney Smith's name again occurs, and the identical story is repeated, occupying fourteen lines. Again, (I, 93), referring to Lady Holland's discourteous remark that 'the majority of Americans were the descendants of convicts,' Ticknor reminded her that 'her own family, the Vassalls, were of American extraction.' One hundred and fifty pages further on (I, 244), the incident makes its second appearance, losing for us nearly an entire page in its re-telling,—albeit the story is a good one. The habit increases as the work progresses: Willis's criticism of *The Four Georges* is quoted twice in the identical terms (I, 220 and 242); Thackeray's pun on his broken nose, 'that he could not get over it because it had no bridge,' his high regard for Cooper's Leather Stocking hero, the 'Adsum' scene in *The Newcomes*, and numerous episodes, bon-mots, etc., are extremely ubiquitous in their nature. These repetitions, furthermore, are not needed to furnish entertainment, for the book is fairly teeming with the liveliest interest.

The criticisms of the book are of slight importance, however, when one considers the perfect mine of valuable reminiscences incorporated in these two volumes. And above all, the constant

presence of Thackeray's personality, peering through the details of the materials, and pervading the entire mass as well, is amply sufficient to cause one to forget the few unimportant faults of the book.

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A NOTE ON NASALIZED VOWELS.

To the Editors of Mod. Lang. Notes.

SIRS:—That nasalized vowels are found in the English of the United States seems to be but imperfectly known. Professor Emerson,¹ indeed, has noted the occurrence of *sã/pîn* for "something" and of the interrogative *hã, hê*, in the speech of the common people of Ithaca; but he is the only one who appears to have pointed out the existence of such sounds in an American dialect. Of the words which he has cited, *hã* is not peculiar to Ithaca, being found in Louisiana, Virginia, and, I presume, in other parts of America: *hê*, is heard usually as *hẽ* in the South; and "suthin'," also printed "su'thin'," "su'thin," is regularly used by Charles Egbert Craddock in her stories of life in the Tennessee mountains,—whether to indicate merely the loss of *m* or the sound of a nasalized vowel, I do not know.

If *sã/pîn* is confined to the speech of the illiterate, and the place of *hã, hê, hẽ*, is taken by such an expression as "I beg pardon" in polite conversation, there are words to which, in rapid speech, even cultured Americans give nasalized vowels. Thus, a Southerner frequently pronounces the words "can't," "shan't," as, for instance, in "I can't (shan't) do it," with loss of the final *-nt*, and, at the same time, with a genuine nasalized vowel, allowing the breath to escape by the nose as well as by the mouth. The vowel so produced lies about midway between the *æ* of "man" and the *e* of "men," being neither so low as the former nor so high as the latter; the lips are not so tense or retracted as in the French "vin."

¹ *Dialect Notes*, III, p. 160.